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ABSTRACTS FROM EAST EUROPEAN
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNALS

No. 191

- Biology and Medicine Series -

This report consists of abstracts of articles from
the East European scientific and technical journals listed in
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RUMANIA

STIRBU, A., Dr, TAINDEL, O., Dr, STOIAN, I., Dr and TOACSEN, F., Dr. Work performed at the "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" Institute (Institutul "Dr. I. Cantacuzino"), Bucharest.

"The Effectiveness of Antirabies Vaccination in Humans."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 1-10.

Abstract: An attempt to evaluate the negative as well as the positive effects of anti-rabies vaccination on the basis of the practical results obtained in Rumania and the reports of world literature. . Emphasizes that anti-rabies vaccination is completely specific, creates a strong and lasting immunity, as well as an immunity that is both humoral and tissular.

Contains 2 tables and 25 references, many of them to pre-war literature.

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RUMANIA

VITA, Alla, Dr, OANA, C., Dr, BORZAS, Ecaterina, Dr, BELDI-MAN, V., Dr, GRIGORIU, Z., Dr, HURMUZACHE, T., Dr, GHEORGHIU, Melania, Dr, and WAINFELD, M., Dr. Work performed at the Clinic for Contagious Diseases (Clinica de Boli Contagioase) of the Institute of Medicine (Institutul de Medicina), Iasi.

"Considerations on Two Epidemic Foci of Diphtheria."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 11-14.

Abstract: A study based on the observation of two rural diphtheria foci. Both of them occurred in the fall (October-November) and the source of the disease was the school; morbidity was smaller in the pre-vaccination period due to latent immunity. Both episodes caused familial foci with 2 to 5 infections; secondary infections did not touch children below 3 years of age, reflecting the proper vaccination of this age group. Earlier diagnosis and isolation of the first cases would have prevented the epidemics. Includes 11 references. .

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RUMANIA

BARBULESCU, E., Dr, RADUCANU, St., Dr and MARCU, Rada, Dr.
Work performed at the Shoreline Sanepid (Sanepidul Litoralului).

"Sterilization of Carriers, a Method for the Reduction of Morbidity Due to Diphtheria."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia,
Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 15-21.

Abstract: A study based on 7 urban diphtheria patients aged between 5 and 15 (one of them older), of which only 2 were inoculated. The strains isolated from the carriers and contacts, as well as from the patients, proved to be of the gravis toxigen (24 strains) and mitis toxigen (2 strains) types. The carriers were sterilized by using chloramphenicol; this is considered an effective method, in addition to vaccinations, for decreasing diphtheria morbidity.

Includes 1 table and 14 references of which 7 western.

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RUMANIA

LEONESCU, M., Dr and PITEA, P., Dr. Work performed at the No. 10 Sanepid of Bucharest (Sanepidul Nr 10, Bucuresti).

"Toxic Food Infection with Sh. sonnei in a Group of Pupils."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia,
Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 23-28.

Abstract: A study based on 43 cases of infection by Sh. sonnei in school children aged between 11 and 17 years. It is observed that all the patients had liquid or soft stools without mucus or blood, a rarely encountered characteristic in such infections. Two of the cases showed only the general characteristics of the disease, without digestive symptoms.

Includes 2 tables, and 1 French, 4 Russian and 6 Rumanian references.

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RUMANIA

JANTEA, F., Dr, SOLOMON, E., Dr, MILOSESCU, P., Dr, BAD, D., Dr, BISTRICEANU, E., Dr, and SOIMAREANU, V., Technician. Work performed at the Department of Food Hygiene (Catedra de Igiena a Alimentatiei) of the Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute (Institutul Medico-Farmaceutic), Bucharest.

"Contributions to the Study of the Incidence of Proteus Bacteria in Meat Products and Foods."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 29-37.

Abstract: A study based on the question whether the presence of the Proteus bacteria stems from the technological process or from subsequent handling. While thermic processing reduces the incidence of these bacteria to about 2 percent, they may multiply to about 6.8 percent during the storage period preceding consumption. The predominant strain isolated was Proteus mirabilis (51.7 percent), proving human provenience. Includes 3 tables and 57 references.

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RUMANIA

BOGDANESCU, Viorica, Dr and RACOTA, R., Biologist. Work performed at the Institute of Phthisiology (Institutul de Ftiziologie), Bucharest.

"The Effect of Salts Formed Following the Treatment of Pathologic Products on the Development of Microbacteria in Culture Media."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 39-44.

Abstract: A research study to investigate the effectiveness of the usual method of treating products with 4 percent sodium hydroxide, in the light of recommendations for the use of potassium hydroxide. Also studies the effect of salts formed by the neutralization of alkalis with various acids on the growth of tuberculosis bacilli. Includes 4 tables and 7 references.

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RUMANIA

GRIGORE, R., Dr and TRIFAN, G., Dr. Work performed at the "Pechea" Hospital (Spitalul "Pechea"), Galati Raion and the Galati Regiune Sanepid (Sanepidul Regional din Galati).

"Leptospirosis hebdomadis in Galati Regiune."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 45-48.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The authors report the first case of leptospirosis hebdomadis in Galati Regiune. The clinical and epidemiological diagnosis was based on hepatorenal involvement, fever, leucocytes, increased sedimentation rate and a consideration of the patient's occupation; it was confirmed by the determination of the serotype by means of the lysis agglutination test. It was not possible to establish the source of infection or the route of transmission by epidemiological surveys. Includes 7 Rumanian references.

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RUMANIA

CRISTEA, I., Dr, BARA, C., Dr, CERNI, I., Dr, and SECASIU, V., Dr. Work performed at the Regional Veterinary Laboratory (Laboratorul Veterinar Regional), Sf. Gheorghe and at the Clinical Laboratory of the Unified Hospital of Sf. Gheorghe (Laboratorul Clinic al Spitalului Unificat din Sf. Gheorghe).

"Mixed Toxic Food Infection with Cl. botulinum and Cl. perfringens."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 49-54.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Describes 19 cases of mixed botulin-perfringens food poisoning occurring after eating a pig's blood sausage conserved in jars filled with lard. The biochemical and pathogenic characteristics of the Cl. perfringens strain isolated are described.

Includes 1 table and 18 Rumanian references.

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RUMANIA

COSTIN, I.D., Dr. Work performed at the Regional Sanepid Laboratory (Laboratorul Sanepidului Regional), Banat.

"Family Staphylococcal Poisoning with Food Contaminated by a Nasal Germ Carrier."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 55-60.

Abstract [Author's English summary modified]: Describes 3 cases of food poisoning caused by home-made sausages that had been contaminated by the butcher who killed the pig. The same staphylococcus haemolyticus aureus strain was isolated from the butcher's nasal exudate, the sausages, and the patients' pathological products. The strain was classified as belonging to the Phage III group.

Includes 12 Western, 8 Russian, 12 Rumanian and 3 other references.

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RUMANIA

IVANOV, A., Dr, STRUSIEVICI, B., Dr and LENGHEL, I., Dr. Work performed at the RPR Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (Institutul de Igiena si Sanatate Publica RPR), Cluj Branch (Filiala Cluj) and at the Regional Sanepid (Sanepidul Regional), Cluj.

"Investigations of the Efficiency of Incubating Enriched Media at 43 Degrees Celsius with a View to the Isolation of Salmonella."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 61-68.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: As part of a survey for the detection of Salmonella carriers during an epidemic of paratyphoid B fever in an endemic typhoid-paratyphoid region, 875 coprocultures and 70 bile cultures were effected. Both the enriched Kaufmann-Mueller medium and an acid sodium selenite medium were incubated at

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Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parasitologia, Epidemiologia,
Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 61-68.

39 degrees Celsius and also at 43 degrees Celsius. Incubation at 43 degrees led to a higher proportion of positive results for S. typhi, S. paratyphi B and other Salmonella; it had the same efficiency in the detection of Salmonella carriers among former typhoid and paratyphoid patients as incubation at 39 degrees. Parallel coprocultures and bile cultures are recommended, with incubation of the media at 37 degrees and 43 degrees Celsius.

Contains 3 tables and 7 references, of which 2 are Rumanian, 2 Russian, 2 British and 1 German.

2/2

RUMANIA

SLIAHOV, B. N. of the Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene of Moldova (Institutul de Epidemiologie, Microbiologie si Igiens al Moldovei), Chisinau, Moldavian SSR.

"Antraxin Skin Tests for the Demonstration of Allergy in Subjects Immunized by Various Methods Against Malignant Pustule."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parasitologia, Epidemiologia,
Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 69-79.

Abstract: Presents data on the reaction to antraxin of persons inoculated with various vaccines and by various methods, emphasizing the dependence of the cutaneous allergic reaction on the dose and method of administration of the vaccine. From the immunological point of view, aerosol vaccination with doses of several million spores is found to be the most effective.

Contains 2 tables and 19 Russian references.

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ROMANIA

BARBU, G., Dr and BRATESCU, G., Dr [affiliation not given]

"Contribution of Russian Physicians to the Control of the 1828-1829 Plague Epidemic in the Rumanian Principalities."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 81-86.

Abstract: An article reviewing the 1828-1829 plague outbreak and the efforts of Rumanian and Russian physicians to combat it.

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ROMANIA

IONESCU, M.G., Dr and COMBIESCU, C.N., Dr. Work performed at the Rumanian Railways Hospital No 2 (Spitalul CFR Nr 2).

"Quantitative Uroculture."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 87-90.

Abstract: Describes a new method for quantitative uroculture, which is superior to the classical methods in the sense that it can differentiate better between positive, false positive, and negative cultures. The method is simple and does not require excessive amounts of culture media or any materials that are hard to obtain. The complete results can be obtained in 48 hours, as with the classic methods, and are easily interpretable by clinicians.

Includes 2 tables and 8 Western references.

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RUMANIA

TOPCIU, Aurica, Dr, TEODORESCU, G., Chemist and DRAGHICI, M., Technician. Work performed at the Section of the Microbe Physiology (Sectia de Fiziologie Microbiana) and the Pathogenic Cocci Section (Sectia Coci Patogeni) of the "Dr. I Cantacuzino" Institute (Institutul Dr. I. Cantacuzino"), Bucharest.

"A New Medium for the Cultivation of Meningococci."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 91-94.

Abstract: Describes the materials and methods used for the preparation of a new culture medium for meningococci that also proved useful for the isolation of strains. It contains corn, glucose and agar extracts and, for more difficultly cultivable strains such as type I (628), type A Pasteur (52,136) and type A Pasteur (52,137), defibrinated sheep's blood. It is easily prepared and 20 times cheaper than the media used so far. Includes 1 table and 10 references.

RUMANIA

GLIGOR, V., Prof Dr, NEDELNIUC, V., Veterinarian, and Collaborators of the Institute of Zootechnical Research (Institutul de Cercetari Zootehnice)

"Use of Stimulators in the Growth and Fattening of Young Sheep."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 5-24.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: This is a report on a comparative study of the influence of stimulants (surgical castration, methyl thiouracil, sintofolin, insulin and tissular gall-bladder extract) on the growth and fattening processes in young sheep. Six lots (5 experimental and one control) of each 10 head of 4-month old Palas Merino male sheep were used. During the experimental period, from July 20 to October 27, the animals were kept indoors and the conditions of feeding

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Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 5-24.

and care were the same for all lots. Determinations were made of: increase in weight, fodder consumption, digestion of the food, nitrogen balance, glycemia, creatinuria, blood serum index, breathing changes and energy metabolism at rest, yield when slaughtered, chemical composition of meat and fat, and histological structure of the testicles. It was concluded that doses of 5 cc of tissue extract per animal at 10 day intervals resulted in the greatest gain of body weight (25.78%) and at the same time improved the quality of the meat and especially of the fat.

Contains 15 tables and 30 references, of which 5 German, 4 Russian, 7 Western and 14 Rumanian.

2/2

ROMANIA

BISTRICIANU, C., Engineer, of the Animal Raising Section of the Higher Council of Agriculture (Sectia Cresterii Animalelor din Consiliul Superior al Agriculturii)

"Recovery of Natural Pastures and Meadows."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medecina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 25-33.

Abstract: Emphasizes that regeneration measures are applied in a differentiated manner depending on the pedo-climatic conditions and the relief. Details various techniques to be used and the yields that may be expected on the plains and the hilly or mountainous areas. Includes 8 tables.

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ROMANIA

VARGA, P., Eng, Candidate in Agricultural Sciences (Candidat in Stiinte Agricole), KELLNER, E., Eng and NICULESCU, M., Eng of the Research Institute for Cereals and Industrial Plants (Institutul de Cercetari pentru Cereale si Plante Tehnice).

"The Possibility of Increasing Fodder Production."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medecina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 34-40.

Abstract: Describes the principal problems relating to the increasing of fodder production, such as the cultivation of fodder plants with high productivity, the extension of irrigated fodder cultivation, and the use of double cultivation through a differentiated application of agrotechnical measures. Includes 1 table.

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RUMANIA

CIOLCA, N., Dr of the Zootechnical Research Institute
(Institutul de Cercetari Zootehnice)

"Early Births, an Important Means of Increasing Sheep Raising Productivity."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara,
Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 41-45.

Abstract: Describes the results obtained in various state and collective farms with earlier mating and births, pointing out that this is an efficient means for increasing the stock, raising the profitability and productivity of sheep with fine or semi-fine wool, and strengthening the vitality of the animals. It is recommended that early births be extended to all farms with adequate winter shelter and food supplies.

Includes 4 tables.

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RUMANIA

ROBU, V., Eng of the Cobadin State Farm (Gospodaria Agricola de Stat Gobadin).

"How Early Births Were Prepared at the Cobadin State Farm."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara,
Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 46-49.

Abstract: Describes the experiences of this state farm in its program for early births of sheep, and the effect of the technique with regard to increasing the stock and economic wealth of the farm.

Includes 2 tables.

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[RUMANIA

STARCU, I., Dr of the Veterinary Inspectorate of the Higher Council of Agriculture (Inspectia Veterinara din Consiliul Superior al Agriculturii).

"Methods Used in the Prevention and Control of Pork Pest and Its Current Status in Rumania."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medecina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 50-54.

Abstract: Describes the methods used during the past 15 years, with emphasis on the current measures involving such modifications as the application of inactivated vaccines in half-doses repeated in 7 to 14 days for the vaccination of young piglets, the use of pork-pest virus that has been passed through rabbits simultaneously with anti-pest serum, the anti-pest vaccination of reproduction sows, etc.

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[RUMANIA

LEWICA, C. I., Dr of the "Pasteur" Veterinary and Biological Products Research Institute (Institutul de Cercetari Veterinare si Biopreparate "Pasteur.")

"Some Data on Nodular Cattle Dermatitis."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medecina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 55-60.

Abstract [Author's English summary modified]: Nodular dermatitis in cattle was diagnosed in Rumania by means of the characteristic skin lesions, bacterioscopic examination and, in one unit, histopathological examination. The afflicted animals reacted to tuberculin. Where the simultaneous tuberculation test was used, the reaction was greater to mammal type tuberculin than to the bird type, usually by 2 to 4 mm, in most cases; however, in some cases the two reactions were equal or were greater for the bird-type tuberculin.

Contains 8 figures and 9 references, of which 6 Rum.

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OPRESCU, A., Dr of the Regional Veterinary Laboratory (Laboratorul Veterinar Regional), Botosani and BODNARU, I., Dr of the Veterinary District No I (Circumscripția Veterinară I), Botosani.

"Treatment of Rickettsian Keratoconjunctivitis in Cattle with Aureocyclin."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie și Medicină Veterinară, Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 61-65.

Abstract [Author's English summary modified]: The tetracyclins exert a rickettsiastatic action in vivo on Rickettsia conjunctivae bovis and constitute the choice treatment to replace the multitude of symptomatic treatments previously used. The authors recommend 1/30 aureocyclin ointment prepared with equal parts of vaseline and lanolin (this mixture favors the spreading of the ointment on the whole conjunctiva and on the surface of the eyeball, thus allowing a more complete penetration because the lanolin is miscible with the water and serosities). The

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RUMANIA

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie și Medicină Veterinară, Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 61-65.

ointment should not be more than 24 hours old. This ointment is easier to apply than the collyria one, lasts longer and is absorbed more gradually; it is also not so rapidly eliminated by lacrimal secretions.

Contains 6 Rumanian references.

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RUMANIA

NICOLESCU, A., Dr of the Regional Health-Veterinary Laboratory of Arges (Laboratorul Sanitar-Veterinar Regional Arges).

"Results in the Treatment of Rickettsian Keratoconjunctivitis in Calves."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medecina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 66.

Abstract: Reports that, with the exception of older cattle, treatment with 3-percent aureomycin ointment with prontosil or penicillin instillations applied alternatively at one-day intervals or consecutively for a period of 5 to 10 days was successful in 90 to 95 percent of cases.

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RUMANIA

SIMON, M. De., Veterinarian, of the "Pasteur" Veterinary and Biological Products Research Institute (Institutul de Cercetari Veterinare si Biopreparate "Pasteur"), Bucharest.

"Effect of Some Vaccinations on Sheep During the Lactation Period."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medecina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 67-69.

Abstract: Emphasizes the importance of vaccinating sheep against gangrenous "mamite" and contagious agalactia, which in most cases appear at the beginning of the lactation period. Advises vaccination before birth of the young to avoid the lowering of milk production associated with vaccination, namely 20 to 30 percent for 3 to 4 days for gangrenous "mamite" and 10 to 13 percent for 2 days for agalactia.

Contains 2 graphs.

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RUMANIA

MARCU-LHPADAT, T., Dr of the Tg. Secuiesc Health-Veterinary District (Circumscripția Sanitar-Veterinară Tg. Secuiesc) and NEAMTU, C., Veterinarian of the Tg. Secuiesc Raion (Raionul Tg. Secuiesc).

"An Enzootical Focus of Mammal Variole in Cows."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie și Medicină Veterinară, Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 70-71.

Abstract: Discusses the manifestations, treatment and prophylaxis of the disease on the basis of the experience of the "Steagul Roșu" collective farm where 67 of 74 cows were affected.

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RUMANIA

IFTIMOVICI, R., Veterinarian [affiliation not given]

"Problem of Infected Nucleic Acids in the Biology of Viruses."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie și Medicină Veterinară, Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 72-75.

Abstract: A review article on the matrix phenomenon whereby pure nucleic acids extracted from animal and human viruses reproduce the respective infection in both tissue cultivations and experimental animals.

Includes 2 English, 2 Russian and 4 Rumanian references.

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RUMANIA

DRAGHICI, D., Veterinarian of the "Pasteur" Veterinary and Biological Products Research Institute (Institutul de Cercetari Veterinare si Biopreparate "Pasteur").

"The Moscow Discussions on the Coordination of the Scientific Investigations of Brucellosis, Pork Pest, and of Pork Grippe and Virus Pneumonia."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 2, Feb 1963, pp 76-79.

Abstract: Reviews the proceedings of the Conference that took place on 25 to 30 June 1962 at the Union Institute for Experimental Veterinary Medicine of Moscow under the auspices of the Technical-Scientific Directorate for Collaboration with Foreign Countries of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. The Conference was attended by delegates from Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Outer Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

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